

IN OUR NAME.

Minister Stevens Establishes a Protectorate Over Hawaii

Pending the Negotiations for Annexation at Washington.

THE AMERICAN FLAG PLACED ON THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

A Battalion of Marines from the Cruiser Boston Sent Ashore at Honolulu and Their Commander Reads the Proclamation of the United States Representative—The Act Done at the Request of the Heads of the New Republic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 9.—The anxiously expected steamer Australia arrived off Honolulu at an early hour this morning with news that Minister Stevens had established a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands. The act was executed at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst., when the stars and stripes were raised over Alili Hall, the government building, and the Minister issued the following proclamation, which was published officially Feb. 1:

To the Hawaiian People: At the request of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, I hereby, in the name of the United States of America, assume protection of the Hawaiian Islands, for the protection of life and property, and occupation of public buildings on Hawaiian soil, so far as may be necessary for the purpose specified, but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by the provisional government. This action is taken pending and subject to negotiations at Washington.

JOHN L. STEVENS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, United States Legation, Feb. 1, 1893.

Approved and executed by G. C. Wiltz, Captain, U. S. N., Commanding the United States steamer Boston.

STEVENS' BOLD STEP. The Australia brings news of Honolulu papers which describe the act of Minister Stevens in taking formal control of the island in the name of the United States. The accounts say:

"On Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 9 a. m., the flag of the United States of America was raised over Alili Hall. The provisional government, after mature deliberation on the situation for some days, reached the conclusion that the step which has now been taken was rendered necessary by circumstances. Incessant agitation on the part of certain whites of a class who have always been the curse of this country, coupled with the efforts of English and one or two native newspapers to discredit the government; to block its efforts toward the establishment of order, and in general to bring it into disrespect and contempt have been the chief agencies in spreading this kind of lawlessness and anarchy. It was thought wise, therefore, to secure the direct assistance of the United States Government in the preservation of property and the maintenance of order.

RAISING THE STARS AND STRIPES. At 8:30 a. m. Capt. Wiltz arrived at the Government building and a few moments later a battalion from the U. S. S. Boston, under Lieut. Swinburne, marched up the street, entered the grounds and drew up in front of the building. Detachments from three volunteer companies, A, B and C, were drawn up in line, under command of their respective captains, Fidler, Gunn and O'Leary. Just before 9 o'clock Lieut. Ross read in a loud voice the proclamation of Minister Stevens, and punctuated at 9 o'clock, amid the breathless expectancy of all present, the flag, saluted by the troops and by the cannon of the Alili Hall, was raised above the tower of Alili Hall.

"The raising of the flag does not, of course, indicate cession to the United States. The Hawaiian flag still floats in the yard. The palace, barracks, police station, customhouse, etc., remain in the hands of the Government, which will be administered as usual. The volunteers with supplies of arms and ammunition will be withdrawn from Alili Hall, which until definite intelligence arrives from the United States will be guarded by a detachment from the Boston. The event of this morning is hailed with joy throughout the community. It will bring about peace and prosperity and will please all except those who do not want Hawaii to enjoy these or any other blessings. It is not the act of aggression, but of friendliness, done at the instance of the Hawaiian Government. May this friendliness result in union which shall endure forever."

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. The Provisional Government at Honolulu has been busy since its inception. The Executive and Advisory Councils formed the Legislature and held daily sessions to pass such acts as were deemed immediately needed. One of the earliest acts was the repeal of the lottery franchise act. Another provided the following oath for all residents desiring to take allegiance to the Provisional Government:

"I do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God that I will support the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands, proclaimed and proclaimed the 17th day of January, 1893, not hereby renouncing but expressly reserving all allegiance to my native or foreign country now owing by me." All the judges and a number of other officials were empowered to administer this oath, and it was taken by hundreds the first day it was available. Another act prohibits the importation of firearms or explosives of any character except by the Government. Other than the flag raising in the first Honolulu seems to have been without any sensational occurrence since the provisional Government was established. Some attempt was made to secure a suspension of martial law, but the Council only complied to the extent of lengthening the dark hours, during which it was not permissible to be abroad without a pass.

Queen Liliuokalani has spent most of her time out of the city, but is charged by one paper with returning at intervals to consult Kahuna in houses of some of her loyal adherents.

BRITISH RECOGNITION. The following is the text of the British Minister's letter to the provisional government, recognizing the new regime:

BRITISH LEGATION, HONOLULU, Jan. 15, 1893. GENTLEMEN:—The receipt of your communication of the 17th inst. is acknowledged, together with a copy of the proclamation. I regret that for the reason set forth in said proclamation, the Hawaiian monarchy has been abolished and a provisional government established, whereby you ask me to recognize the said Provisional Government on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

as the existing de facto government and to afford it the moral support of my government, in reply I beg to say that I recognize the said Provisional Government as the existing de facto government pending instructions from my government. I am, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, JAMES H. WOODHOUSE, Her Majesty's Minister Resident.

Portugal, England and Japan have recognized the new government which completes the complement of the foreign powers.

TO PRESENT THE QUEEN'S CASE. Among the passengers on the steamer Australia were Paul Neuman, the deposed Queen's attorney, and Judge H. A. Wade, who are on their way to Washington to present the Queen's case.

News from other islands of the group out-

ernment's volunteer army is increasing every day and recruits are being rapidly brought in, with the result that they make a very creditable showing. The legislative hall and other rooms at the Government building have been turned into barracks for the men. Everything possible is done for their comfort, and supplies are constantly being taken into their quarters. The palace grounds are being patrolled by guards to prevent loiterers from entering, but an occasional concert is given by the band on the Government grounds for the entertainment of the public. Co. 1, composed of Portuguese citizens, numbers forty-five men, armed with rifles.

was due to threats of trouble. Mr. Carter said that among some members of the provisional government the sentiment had prevailed before the departure of the commissioners for the United States that a protectorate should be sought. But this feeling had been discouraged by himself and Mr. Thurston, they believing that the Government should stand upon its own bottom pending the negotiations with this country.

When the details arrived and were communicated to them, Mr. Thurston and his associates said that the whites who had made the trouble referred to in the dispatches comprised what was known as the opium gang, a set of politicians and their associates, who

and Navy Departments expect advice from their representatives later in the day.

EVENTS ON THE ISLANDS.

NEWS BROUGHT BY STEAMER UP TO JAN. 31—EVERYTHING QUIET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Capt. W. G. Goodwin of the schooner Robert Lewis, which arrived from Honolulu late last night, in an interview says: "I left Honolulu on Jan. 31, two days after the sailing of the Claudine. At the time of our departure and during our stay there things were quiet. The provisional government is in full control of affairs, and matters from the steamer Boston seem to be popular with even the natives, who seem to care very little what sort of government they have. Queen Liliuokalani submitted to the change without much protest and a few days before I left she removed from the palace to her seaside cottage at Waikiki. As far as I could gather from the talk on the island the Queen or any of her official household have not communicated with the United States or England for the purpose of securing sympathy or aid. The provisional government after assuming control issued a notice to all office-holders informing them that they would not be disturbed in their position, and at the time I left but few changes had been made. The natives of the islands are not inclined to mischief-making and are taking the changes in the conduct of affairs very quietly. The Queen, from what I could learn, is still very angry at her overthrow, but I believe it is impossible for her to gather a force sufficiently large to recover by warfare the kingdom she has lost. The Provisional Government seems firmly established and the new officials are working together in harmony. Perfect unanimity of sentiment exists, and the people are strictly observing the law. Complete organization has been effected not only in the carrying on of the business of the Government but in the Military Department. The latter has been largely recruited by volunteers and is now in a condition to carry on a vigorous campaign if such should be necessary. When I left no trouble was anticipated from any quarter."

The Brig Consuelo, A. Jacobson, Master, arrived from Kahului, Hawaiian Islands, at 8 o'clock last evening. A reporter boarded her from the customs-house boat and learned from Capt. Jacobson that he had sailed two days after the Claudine which brought up the news of the recent revolution. Capt. Jacobson, in speaking of affairs on the island, said from what he saw at Kahului and from what he had heard of the happenings at Honolulu the present status has remained unchanged since the advent of the provisional government with Judge Dole at its head.

There were no dissensions to be observed anywhere and peace and tranquility prevailed under the maintenance of provisional government. The excitement with which it had been heralded abated rapidly and in a day or two it had entirely subsided and business at all points within the Consuelo left, was reported as proceeding quietly. At Kahului, the Captain said, the natives, or such of them as took an interest in the matter, considered annexation to the United States most advisable. Their preference for foreigners was manifestly in favor of Americans, or, as Capt. Jacobson said: "There's nobody for them like Americans."

The martins who had been landed from the cruiser Boston were still on shore and there were absolutely no signs of trouble. Capt. Jacobson gave his opinion that the provisional government would stand and his belief, he concluded, was very generally entertained on the island.

The schooner Robert Lewis arrived here from Honolulu at 8 o'clock to-night. She left Honolulu Jan. 31, two days after the steamer Claudine, which arrived here eleven days ago and brought the first news of the overthrow of the monarchy, and also the commissioners who are now in Washington.

Minister John L. Stevens. The schooner brings confirmation of the statement published a few days ago that the British Minister was among the foreign diplomats who had recognized the provisional government of Hawaii. The Honolulu papers of Jan. 31 publish the official proclamation of the new government, and also the replies of every foreign Minister or foreign Consul there. All of these officials recognize the government. The reply of the British Minister declares that he recognizes the provisional government pending instructions from his own government.

The eldest daughter of the United States Minister Stevens was drowned at Kakaia recently.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MEN WHO ARE AT THE HEAD OF THE REPUBLIC. Since the receipt of the news of Minister Stevens' action in assuming to cover the republic of Hawaii with the protecting folds of the American flag, the character of the new Government and the men who are at its head have a special interest to the people of this country. The Provisional Government, as formed after the deposition of Queen Liliuokalani, consists of an Executive and an Advisory Council. There are four members of the Executive Council and fourteen members of the Advisory Council. The Executive Council takes the place of the deposed Ministry, and the Advisory Council has general legislative authority. The members were selected as representatives of the community, and are not members of the government, but it will be observed that there are several sons of missionaries and husbands of missionaries' daughters.

Claus Spreckels, who is perhaps the only Hawaiian gentleman of extended American reputation, is not connected with the Provisional Government, but it does not follow that he is not heartily in sympathy with the movement. What Mr. Spreckels is planning for is a closer and sweeter communion with the country that is a fit mental aberration passed the McKinley bill and repeated before it was everlasting life. In this view of the situation is joined by every sugar planter on the islands.

But as to the men who are now running the Provisional Government, who are they and what are they? They must be men of nerve and initiative, for the task they were given a little consideration. Moreover, they are in the main either American born or of straight American descent, and that gives them an additional interest.

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He had exhausted his resources, he came to the United States and finally a course at the University of California. He took a law course. Returning to Honolulu he entered upon the practice of his profession and rapidly took a commanding position. Finally he was called to the supreme bench, and was elected as a second associate justice when the revolution came. Naturally his commanding position and reputation singled him out for prominence and he was made President by unanimous consent. Mr. Dole is a man of moderate means, rated more for his ability than for his wealth. He is quiet and modest in his manner, self-contained and self-reliant, and ardently devoted to his country.

The acting President is very popular with the natives, over whom he exercises strong influence. He is a devoted and life-long member of the Central Union (Congregational) Church.

J. A. King is now at the head of the Interior Department. Mr. King is an American, but has lived in Honolulu a great many years. He is perhaps 54 years of age and is a dealer in hay and grain, exporting in large quantities from this country to the islands. He married a Hawaiian lady of English parentage. Mr. King is not a wealthy man, but he is respected for his honesty and business ability. He has been convicted of a crime and has served a term in prison.

Heavy Fines Also Imposed Upon the Convicts—The Man of Towar Fame Forced to Pay 20,000 Francs—Each of the Others Assessed 8,000 Francs—The Result of the Trials Creates a Profound Sensation.

Count De Lesseps and the Panama Directors Convicted.

Father and Son Each Sentenced to Imprisonment for Five Years.

FOURTEEN, BARON COTTE AND KIFFEL GIVEN TWO YEARS.

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Paris, Feb. 9.—The Panama sentences have just been delivered. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 8,000 francs. M. Charles de Lesseps is sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 8,000 francs.

M. Marius Fontaine and M. Cotte are each sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of 8,000 francs each. M. Kiffel is sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of 20,000 francs.

These sentences have caused a profound sensation, especially that of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps.

All the world is familiar with the name of the elder De Lesseps.

Notwithstanding the sympathy of many with M. de Lesseps, public opinion throughout France was and is in favor of the action of the Government against M. de Lesseps and his associates in the Panama enterprise.

Charles de Lesseps, his son, was the active head of the Panama Canal Co., its President, while Cotte and Fontaine were members of the directory.

M. Kiffel's name is as familiar to Americans as that of Count de Lesseps.

What has made M. Kiffel most universally known is, of course, the gigantic tower at the Universal Exhibition of 1889, which he achieved notwithstanding the opposition of scientific circles of all nations, and which was at once a marvel of strength and delicate workmanship.

When M. de Lesseps had given up all hope of building the Panama Canal on the level he relied upon M. Kiffel to complete its construction by means of locks. It is in this connection that he is said to have misappropriated enormous sums of money.

Since the beginning of the prosecutions, de Lesseps has been confined to his house, and at no time during the trial did he appear in court. The others who are sentenced were him are now confined in Mass Prison.

Ferdinand de Lesseps is now 77 years old. His son Charles is over 50, while Fontaine, Cotte and Kiffel are each beyond 60. The sentences were pronounced by the court, and it is not probable that the Court will live to see the sentence of the court carried out.

The charges against the officers of the company, on which they have now been convicted, are that they have jointly made use of fraudulently made credits; that they have dissipated capital intrusted to them for a specific purpose; and that they have swindled others out of part or all of their means of living or their fortunes.

All of these offenses come within the penal code.

The law under which the trial of the directors before the Court of Appeals has been held and which they violated is as follows: "Whoever, by making use of false names, or quality, or resorting to fraudulent devices, to persuade another or others of the reality of imaginary or of power or credit or to give rise to the hope or fear of a chimerical event or undertaking, attempts to obtain money or any other property or receipts or discharges, is liable to one year's imprisonment at least and five years at most, and a fine of from 25 to 250 francs."

The convict may also be deprived of civil rights from the day on which he leaves the prison for five years at least and ten years at most, and be forbidden to obtain money, arms or acts as guardian. The accomplice of the convict is liable to the same penalties.

SENATOR MORGAN'S BILL. FAVORING THE WAY FOR THE ANNEXATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—The first step toward the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was made in the Senate yesterday by Senator Morgan of Alabama.

Mr. Morgan is an enthusiastic annexationist, and it will be seen that in his measure he provides not only for Hawaii, but any similar condition that may arise in the future. The full text of the bill follows:



Capt. Gilbert C. Wiltz, Commander of the Boston at Honolulu.

side of Hawaii indicates that the natives seem dazed at the sensational turn of events, and await in patience the outcome, apparently having the idea that Honolulu is the place where the whole matter must be solved. Fortunately there are none of them who might be called leaders or who are of an inflammatory nature, and as long as those that are considered leaders are kept in Honolulu, there is very little danger of any trouble arising, as it is not likely that a change will bring with it anything of a radical nature. The natives will drift into an altered state as if nothing had happened.

NEW LAWS ENACTED. From the files of Honolulu papers brought over on the Australia, events on the island up to Feb. 1 are thus described:

From Jan. 17 till now, a period of fourteen days, the provisional government has enacted nine new laws. One of the most important defines and prescribes penalties for

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON. MINISTER FOSTER WILL NOT DISCUSS THE MATTER—WHAT THE HAWAIIANS SAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The dispatches from San Francisco this morning contained the first information received at the State Department and by the Hawaiian Commissioners of the establishment of a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands by Minister Stevens. Secretary Foster, in pursuance of the policy that he has adopted in dealing with this whole matter, declined to discuss Minister Stevens' action, but stated that there had been no communication sent from the department to Minister Stevens for his guidance since the note of Jan. 15, in which his action in connection with the establishment of the provisional government was approved. Mr. Thurston, would be known in this country as ward-strikers or "heelers."

Mr. Kinney of Salt Lake, who accompanied the commissioners in the capacity of counsel, said that the most significant item of news in the dispatch from Honolulu was: "There have been indications of dissension existing among the members of the Executive Council."

"This," he said, "betrays the greatest danger which now threatens the Government. The members of the council are men who have been clothed with authority without any previous experience in the exercise of it, and without the restraining force of a protectorate they would inevitably have divided into factions and worked at cross purposes. The protectorate confirming the government in its control of affairs was absolutely necessary. The Hawaiians are the most perfect example of a people unable to manage their own affairs that I know."

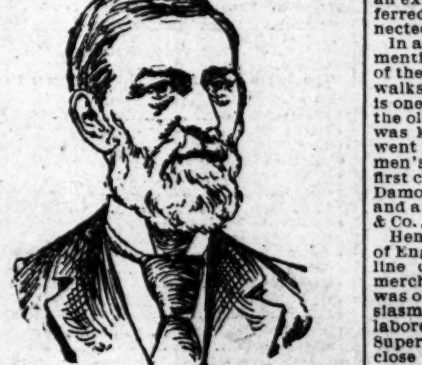
MAP OF HONOLULU CITY, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

1 Reform School, Palama. 2 Insane Asylum, Palama. 3 Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. Factory, Iwile. 4 Oahu Prison, Iwile. 5 Oahu Railway Station, King St. 6 Chinese Theater, King St. 7 Kaimakapili Church, Mr. J. Church (old). 8 Chinese Church, Fort St. 9 Emma Square, Emma St. 11 Notre Dame Cathedral (R. C.), Fort St. 12 Bastille Tower. 13 Hawaiian Hotel. 14 Emma Co. No. 1. 15 General Post-office. 16 Chinese quarter. 17 Honolulu Ironworks. 18 Old Fishmarket. 19 Oceanic S. S. Wharf. 20 Keweenaw Ware-house (O. K. & Co.'s wharf). 21 Honolulu Light-house. 22 Pacific Mail Co. wharf. 23 Honolulu Marine Hall. 24 Immigration Depot. 25 Bar Bredes. 26 Honolulu Music Hall. 27 Honolulu Hotel. 28 Honolulu Palace. 29 Chinese Church. 30 St. Paul's Church. 31 Nuanuan Cemetery. 32 Royal Mausoleum. 33 Makiki Cemetery. 34 Lanialae Home. 35 Makiki Cemetery. 36 Emma Square. 37 Woodlawn Dairy. 38 Oahu Well. 39 Fireworks Station. 40 Thomas Square. 41 School-house. 42 Roman Catholic Cemetery.

Ohahu Prison (4), the Government House (29), the Royal Palace (30) and the Royal Barracks (31) are in the hands of the Provisional Government and guarded by soldiers.

treason. It is evidently leveled against any attempt to subvert the new Government by friends and supporters of the old, whether by native or by foreign residents, who might be in sympathy with the ex-Queen. The Government on Jan. 30 enacted a law prohibiting the importation of firearms, ammunition, dynamite and all explosives. By an act passed Jan. 27, the National Guard of Hawaii was organized. On Jan. 30, John H. Soper, commanding the volunteer forces of the provisional government, issued an order by which all citizens were required to report within three days all arms in their possession. The Gov-

Of the two gentlemen who were named as having arrived at San Francisco on the Australia, Mr. Kinney said that Paul Neuman was, as has been stated, the former Attorney General in the Cabinet of the deposed Queen. He came to this country as her personal representative, his errand being to present to the Government of the United States her side of the controversy. Prince David is a nephew of the Queen, and was an inferior chief prior to the bestowment upon him by King Kalakaua of the complimentary title of Prince. The Hawaiians and the officials of the State



Minister John L. Stevens.

urgency annexation. The schooner brings confirmation of the statement published a few days ago that the British Minister was among the foreign diplomats who had recognized the provisional government of Hawaii. The Honolulu papers of Jan. 31 publish the official proclamation of the new government, and also the replies of every foreign Minister or foreign Consul there. All of these officials recognize the government. The reply of the British Minister declares that he recognizes the provisional government pending instructions from his own government.

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Sanford B. Dole is the President of the Provisional Government, and is, therefore, just at present the biggest man in the islands. He was born in Honolulu about forty years ago. His father was a missionary, and Mr. Dole's early training was naturally of the most orthodox and unimpeachable. In his youth he went to Oahu College, and, after

Arise to-morrow (Friday) morning, and call on the merchants who advertise their reduction sales in to-day's (Thursday) Post-Dispatch.

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The Great
Eye
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Catarrh Cure

Actina is the marvel of the nineteenth century, for by its use the Blind See, the Deaf Hear, and Catarrh is impossible. Actina is truly scientific instrument, of which the physicians are in utter ignorance of its structure and action. It is our secret and known only to ourselves. It will remove Catarrhs, Tumors, and Cancers. It will

"Actinas" never fails to cure Cataracts, Deafness, Ringing in the Ears, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat of all kinds, Pains in the Head.

Over 50,000 "Actinas" are now in use in America and Europe, and never a failure to do all we promised where properly used.

"Actinas" is a perfect medical pre-

Don't wear Spectacles when you can abandon them.
Don't let Oculists Butcher your Eyes or drug them, unless you want to go blind. Call and examine "Actina." Free treatment at all hours.

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Chronic forms of Disease. These Garments are as puzzling to the physicians as is the wonder-working "Actina."

A VALUABLE BOOK FREE.

Contains treatise on the human system, its diseases and cure, and thousands of references and testimonials.

PROF. WILSON, Medical Electrician, always in attendance.

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Mrs. L. M. Campbell
Arlisle, Wis., says:
The accompanying statement
of my weight and measure-
ment shows the results of
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	Before.	After.
Weight	220 lbs.	120 lbs.
Height	50 in.	53 in.
Chest	38 in.	33 in.

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Harmless, and with no starving, inconveniences, or bad effects.
For particulars address, with 6 cents in stamps,
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ANSY PILLS!
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SAFE, CERTAIN & EFFECTUAL.
Used monthly by 10,000 American women who find them indispensable. Druggists, or by mail. Send 10 cents for a free trial box.

WILCOX'S GIANT GLOBULES
 Strongest Tonic known. Restores Lost Vigor in
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STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
 SPRING SAILINGS. 1893.
 to Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.

Saale,	Sat., April 22	Saale,	Sat., May 30
Elbe,	Tues., April 23	Elbe,	Tues., May 23
Alster,	Tues., May 2	Alster,	Tues., May 23
Havel,	Tues., May 9	Havel,	Tues., June 3
H. H. Meier,	Wed., May 10	H. H. Meier,	Tues., June 6
Trave,	Sat., May 13	Trave,	Sat., June 10

Time from New York to Southampton, 14 days.
 From Southampton to Bremen, 24 or 30 hours.
 From Southampton to London, by Southwestern Ry. Co.,
 24 hours.
 Railway carriages for London await passengers in
 Southampton docks on arrival of express steamers
 from New York. These steamers are well-known

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS

STATE BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—The regular meeting of the stockholders of the bank for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Office of the Bank, 2. w. corner of 4th and Locust sts., in this city, on Monday, Feb. 13, 1899. At the same time and place there will be an election for three visitors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. H. McCUNEY, Cashier.
St. Louis, Feb. 2, 1893.

OFFICE of the Dettmer-Lange Dairy Co., St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7, 1892—Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders of the Dettmer-Lange Dairy Co. will be held at the office of the company, No. 2218 Pine street, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on the 10th day of January, 1893, at 1 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition then and there to be submitted to increase the capital stock of this company from \$5,000, its present authorized capital, to \$50,000.

H. DETTMER.

A majority of the directors.

TRUSTEE'S SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Anna E. Rinde, now more than nine months dead, has left a husband, R. Rinde, her husband, by their certain deed in trust, dated Oct. 22, 1884, and recorded in book 789, page, 313, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the City of St. Louis, Mo., conveyed to Peter Taaffe, in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein described, the fol-

to-wit: The western 20 feet of lot 6 in block 4, of Highland addition, city block 1,722, said lot having a front of 20 feet on the south line of street, and a depth of 11 feet on the east line, bounded north by Walnut street, south by said alley, west by lot 5, east by remainder of lot 6 and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the principal note secured by said deed of trust and the interest thereon; and, whereas, said T. J. Taffa, trustee as aforesaid, now deceased, has died, by his last will and testament, the said city of St. Louis, Mo., is in such case as said successor in trust thereunder; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note,

MONDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1893,
between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock
p. m. on that day, at the eastern front door of the
Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., pro-
ceeded to sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder
for cash the above described property, for the pur-
poses of said trust. PATRICK M. STAUD,
Sheriff of the city of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 20, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE

WHEREAS, in a suit in the Circuit Court, city of

Maria Decatur et al., were defendants, being a suit to foreclose a certain deed of trust, dated 30 day of January, A. D. 1888, and recorded in Book 690 page 182, wherein and wherev Commodore Decatur and Maria Decatur, his wife, conveyed to M. C. Hume, M. E. Hume, and J. W. Hume, as described real estate situate, lying and being in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, as follows, to-wit:

Lots numbered 21, 22 and 24 in block No. 2 of Mackenlie's Addition to said City of St. Louis; and in block No. 2360 of said city, said lots 21 and 22 are situated on the south side of the street known as Lincoln to said West Fourth Street East

lot to a public alley 15 feet wide, and are together bounded on the north by said La Salle street, on the east by said alley, on the south by said alley, and west by lot 20 of said block, owned now or formerly by William Dickson; and said lot 24 having a front of 35 ft. in the south line of said La Salle st., by a depth along the west line of the alley running north and south through said block 180 of 120 ft. to the first aforesaid alley, and is bounded north by said La Salle street, on the east by said alley, north and south through said block, south the first aforesaid alley, and west by lot 20 of said block 2, together with all the buildings and improvements on said described lots.

date with said deed and therein described. And in said suit on the 27th day of January, 1900, a decree was rendered appointing the sheriff of the city of St. Louis, Patrick M. Starnes, trustee, to take and sell the premises therein described and ordering the sale of the said described property to pay the debt therein determined to be due of interest and costs. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that, in obedience to said decree, and pursuant of the provisions of said deed of trust, undersigned will, on

FRIDAY, THE 27th DAY OF MARCH, 1900,
between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the

redue to the highest bidder, for cash, the above
described real estate to satisfy said debt and interest
and costs of executing said process.

FATHICK M. STARD,
Sheriff and Exor.

St. Louis, Feb. 2, 1903.

